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the same reason. The adherence of a representative majority of the bar can never be obtained on any such narrow grounds. Over and above the entire argument pro and con stands out the salient fact that if the selection of the heads of any other purely technical service, college professors for instance, was made in a manner comparable to the popular choice of judicial candidates ruinous consequences would speedily be apparent."—From *Law Notes*, March, 1918.

Causes of Increasing Juvenile Delinquency.—Mr. Cecil Leeson, an English expert on social welfare work, is reported as having said recently, referring to conditions in Great Britain:

"The reasons for the general increase are that there has been an abnormal demand for boy labor; abnormally high wages have been paid small boys suddenly released from school discipline to go to work; the police force has been diminished; street lighting has been restricted; enforcement of the school attendance laws has been relaxed; thousands of children have been turned out of school by the use of school buildings for military purposes; and home discipline has been slackened, while at the same time club, settlement and church work, evening classes, and all general welfare work have been interrupted, with the natural result that children have been running wild."

Following this diagnosis of the cause of augmented delinquency Mr. Leeson said:

"These are some of the things we must avoid here in the United States. England has found her promiscuous breaking down of labor laws at the start of war did not pay. Her child workers are reported as 'drawing on their strength,' and the government reports that 'munition workers in general have been allowed to reach a state of reduced efficiency and lowered health, which might have been avoided without reduction of output by attention to the details of daily and weekly rest.' We must profit by the experience of other belligerent countries. We must not allow our school system or our child-protective laws to be broken down. We must continue to the very last moment our clubs, settlements and other welfare organizations so that the little children of America, our future citizens, whose lives we should conserve now more than ever, may be the last to feel the stress of war."

The matter is one worthy of close consideration by the legal profession, whose members are leaders not only in the legislative halls but in the affairs of the average community.

Report of the Agent for Aiding Discharged Prisoners in Massachusetts.—

To the Director of Prisons:

The number of released male prisoners aided from Dec. 1, 1916, to Nov. 30, 1917, was 2,054.

Two hundred twenty-three men who had been inmates of the State Prison were assisted as follows:

Railroad fares to homes or places of employment.....	\$ 184.63
Board and lodgings.....	1,804.50
Clothing	457.67
Tools	103.80
Miscellaneous	7.50
Total	<u>\$2,558.10</u>